

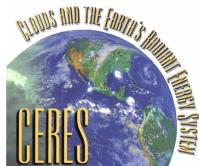


# Surface and Atmospheric Radiation Budget (SARB)

## FSW - Clear Sky Surface Albedo

The Langley SARB Group:  
David Rutan, Tom Charlock, Fred Rose,  
Lisa Coleman, Tom Caldwell, Scott Zentz,  
Seiji Kato, Wenying Su,  
(+ Many more outside Langley)

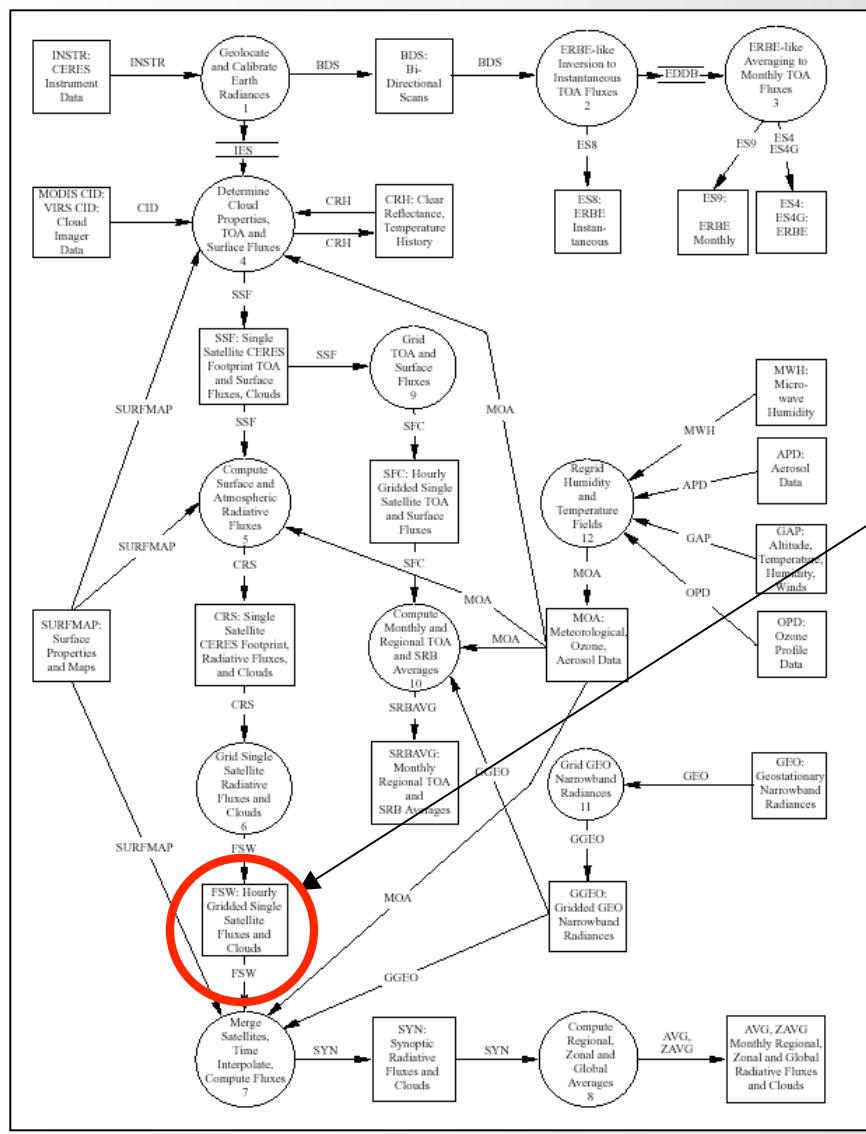
[http://www-cave.larc.nasa.gov/cave/sfc\\_albedo.html](http://www-cave.larc.nasa.gov/cave/sfc_albedo.html)





# What is an FSW albedo?

CERES Flow Chart

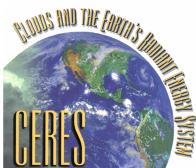


SARB Motto:  
Eschew obfuscation.

FSW  
(Archived CERES Data product)

Subsystem-6 output or

“Monthly Gridded Single Satellite Fluxes and Clouds” -> FSW

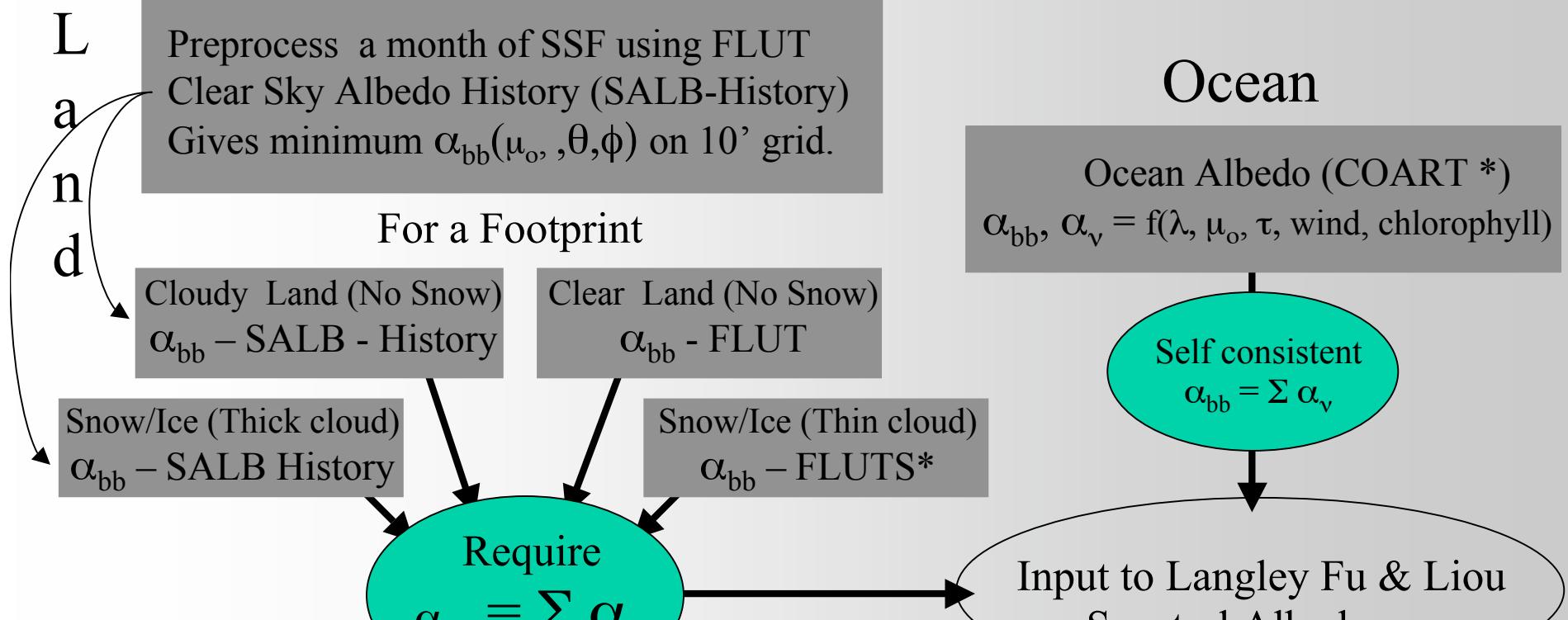




# Quick Primer On SARB Surface Albedo

FLUT – Lookup table developed from Fu & Liou Radiation transfer model.

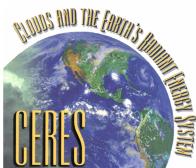
$$\alpha_{bb} = f(F_{sw}, \mu_o, \tau_{aer}, O_3, PW, \alpha_{nir}/\alpha_{vis}, p_s)$$



\*FLUTS – Lookup table developed from Fu & Liou Radiation transfer model.

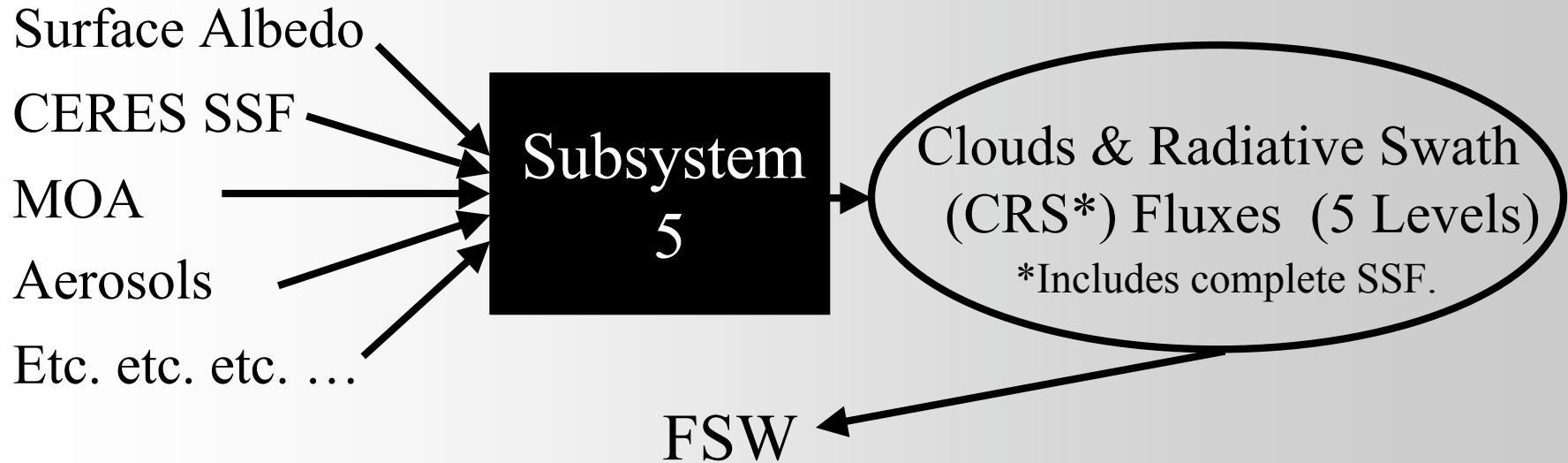
$$\alpha_{bb} = f(\mu_o, cld_\tau)$$

\*COART – Lookup table developed from Z. Jin Coupled Ocean and Atmospheric Radiation.

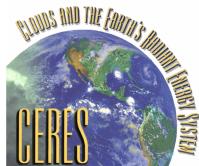




## From CRS to FSW



- ¬ Collect in 1 degree CERES grid boxes.
- ¬ Average spatially.
- ¬ Output 5 **zonal** bands per file per month.
- ¬ Include only hour boxes (1-744) with observations.  
(No temporal modeling. Month's worth of hour boxes.)
- ¬ 1 FSW ~ 50Mbytes  
A global data set requires ~ 1 Gbytes.(compressed HDF)



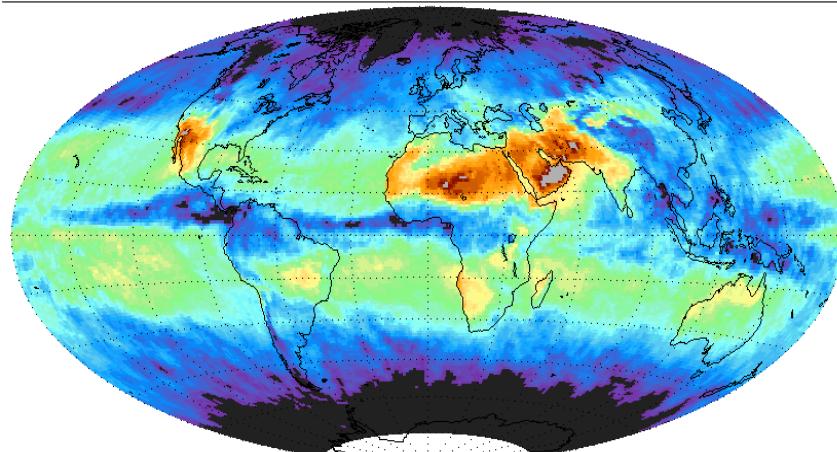


## First SARB “Gridded” Product

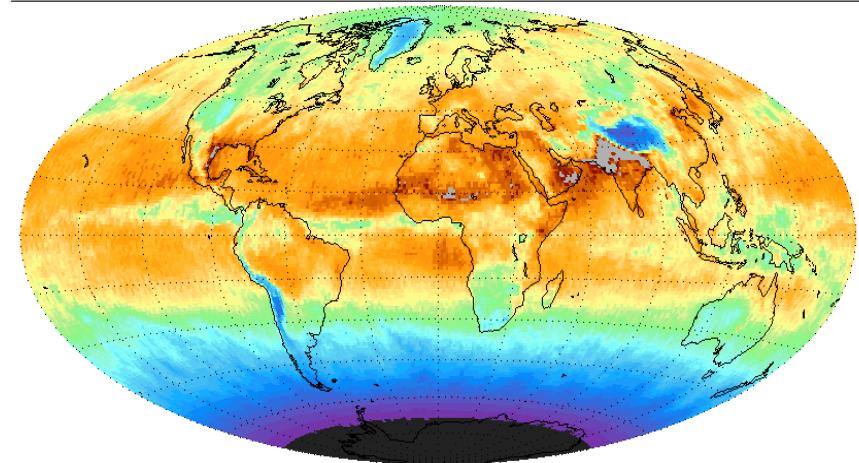
- SARB Group (Fred & Scott) have subset the FSW, averaged over the month, and pieced together files.
- Find tables of statistics/plots of all subset variables at:

**[http://asd-www.larc.nasa.gov/sarb/fsw\\_plots.html](http://asd-www.larc.nasa.gov/sarb/fsw_plots.html)**

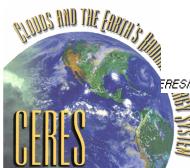
**Window Flux, TOA, Untuned, All Sky Surface to 500mb Flux Convergence SW Full Sky**



Mean = 69.18  
Stddev = 15.74  
Count = 43093



Mean = 55.02  
Stddev = 24.06  
Count = 44012



CERES - Clouds and the Earth's Radiant Energy System

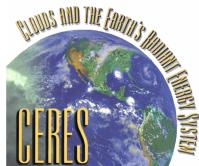
Wed Apr 13 11:07:32 2005 ICERES/sarb-climatiz/FSWInputs/ICER\_FSWB\_Terra-FM1-MODIS\_Edition2C\_018020.200005Z.t2.day.avg

Wed Apr 13 11:13:35 2005



## FSW Albedo Maps

- ¬ Extracted, modeled, clear sky, untuned, up and down surface fluxes from SARB , FSW subset files.
- ¬ Calculated sky surface albedo.
  - (not the input surface albedo but under clear sky will be close)
- ¬ Created global, monthly, ASCII data files.
- ¬ Filter for extremely low solar zenith angle.
- ¬ Added diurnal model coefficient and snow flag.
- ¬ Created a web page to explain and make this “product” available.
- ¬ Currently 58 months available.





# Data File

Monthly mean clear sky surface albedo

Satellite=Terra; Instrument=FM1; Date=2000/05

Albedo;	Cos(SZA);	D-value;	Snow/Ice
Flag			

0.469	0.326	0.200	1
-------	-------	-------	---

0.469	0.326	0.200	1
-------	-------	-------	---

0.469	0.326	0.200	1
-------	-------	-------	---

0.469	0.326	0.200	1
-------	-------	-------	---

0.469	0.326	0.200	1
-------	-------	-------	---

0.469	0.326	0.200	1
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0.469	0.326	0.200	1
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0.469	0.326	0.200	1
-------	-------	-------	---

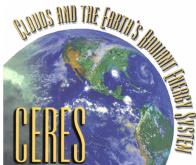
0.469	0.326	0.200	1
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.....			
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.....			
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Data in each 1 degree grid box is for mean solar zenith angle for the month for footprints averaged in that grid box.

Snow flag based on std dev of albedo for mean IGBP grid over the globe.





## Diurnal Modeling

SARB uses a single parameter function for diurnal modeling of broadband surface albedo:

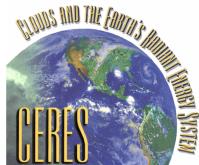
$$A_1 = A_0(1+d)/(1+2d\mu_0)^*$$

Where  $d = f(\text{IGBP surface scene type})$

$d$  value sources include literature and CARE helicopter experiment, modeling.

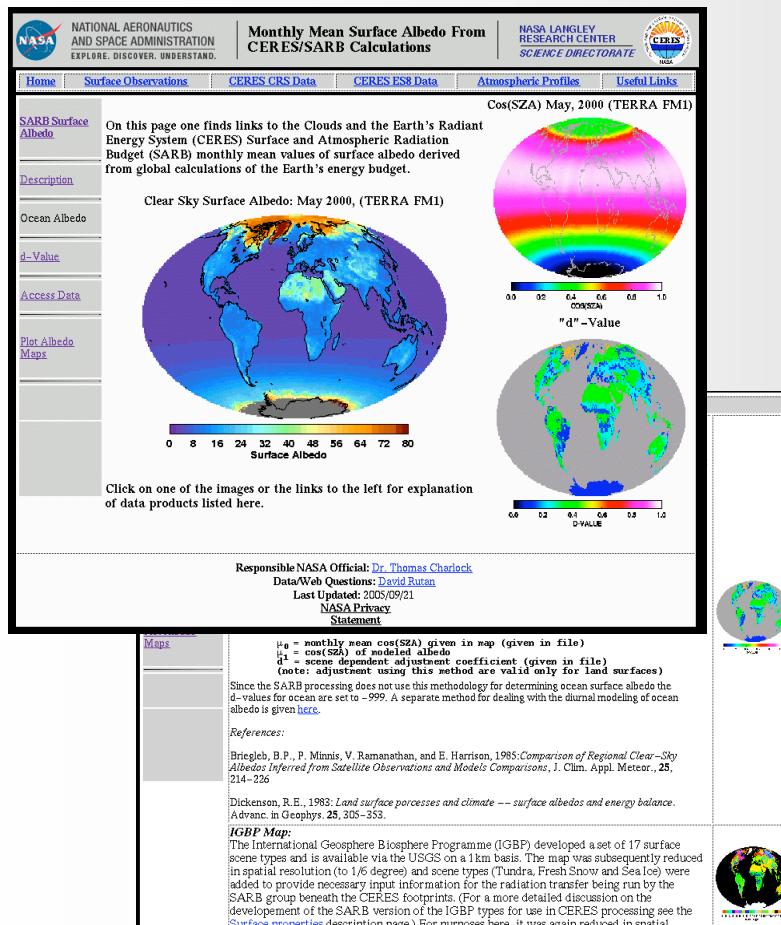
Does not apply to ocean albedos.

(\*Briegleb et al. 1985, Dickenson, 1983.)



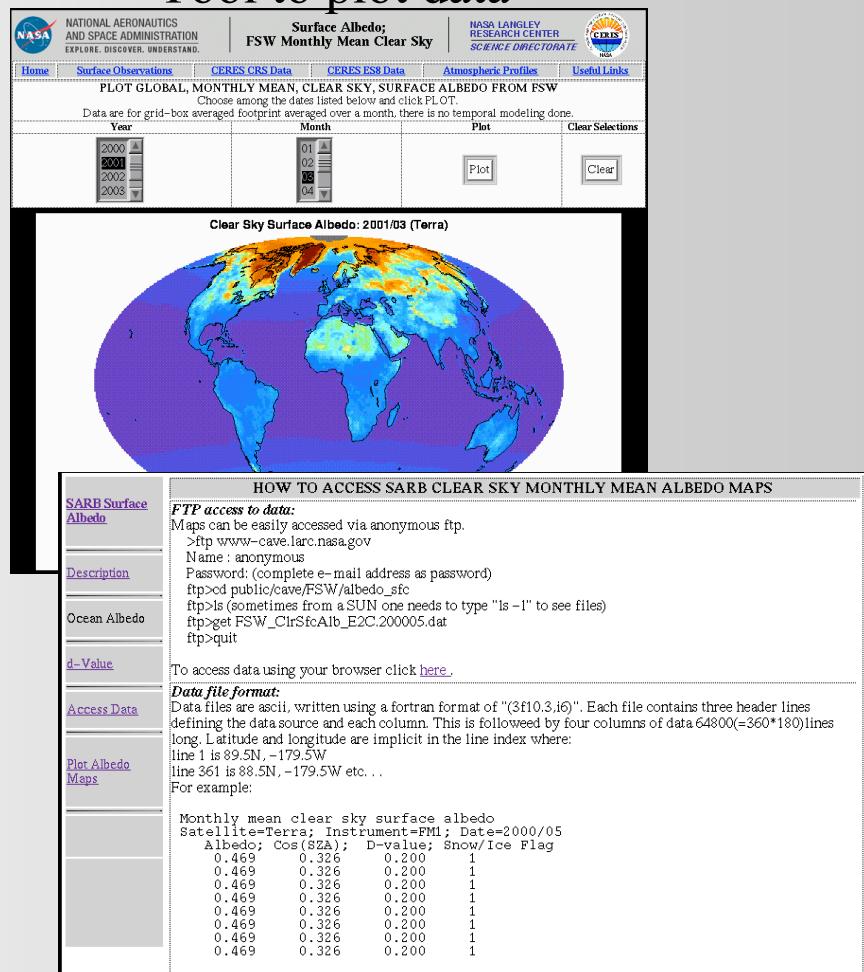


## Overview



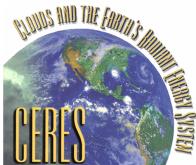
**Detail on each parameter**

## Tool to plot data



**Description of data files**

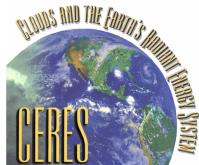
[http://www-cave.larc.nasa.gov/cave/sfc\\_albedo.html](http://www-cave.larc.nasa.gov/cave/sfc_albedo.html)





## Multi-Year Analysis

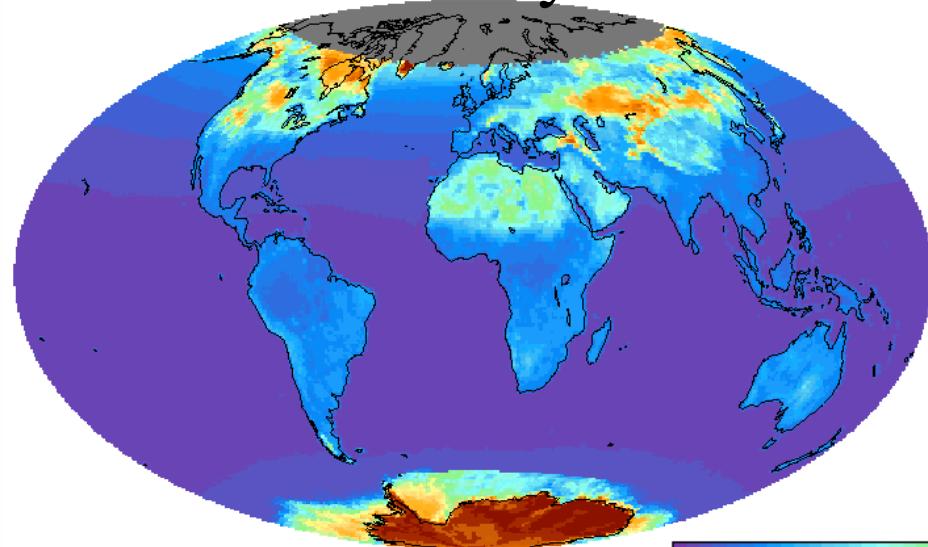
- ¬ Time period is from March 2000 through December 2004.
  - ¬ Have “moved” data to overhead sun using given d-values.
  - ¬ Look at canonical mean months and standard deviation.
  - ¬ Consider correlation with climate indices.
- (Ideally for ocean on should use the COART Ocean albedo lookup table.)



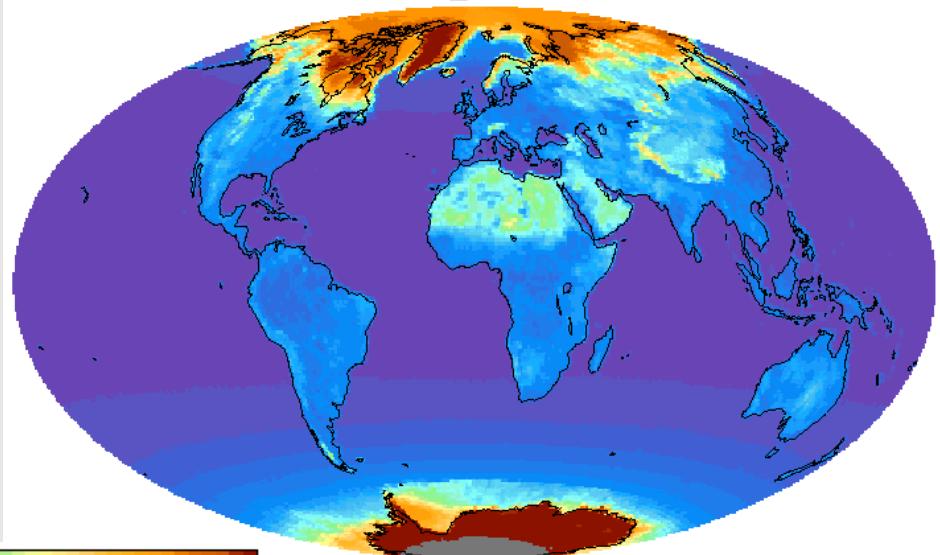


## Mean Months

January



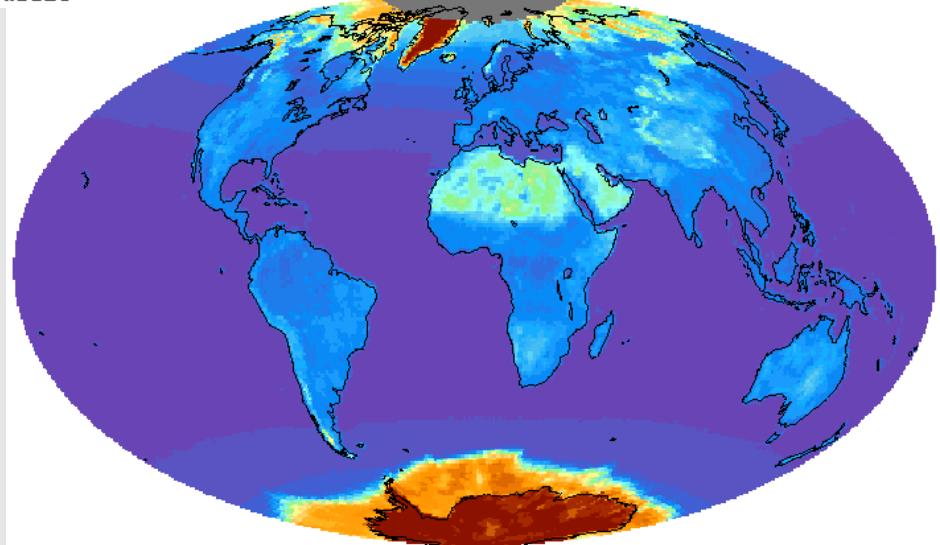
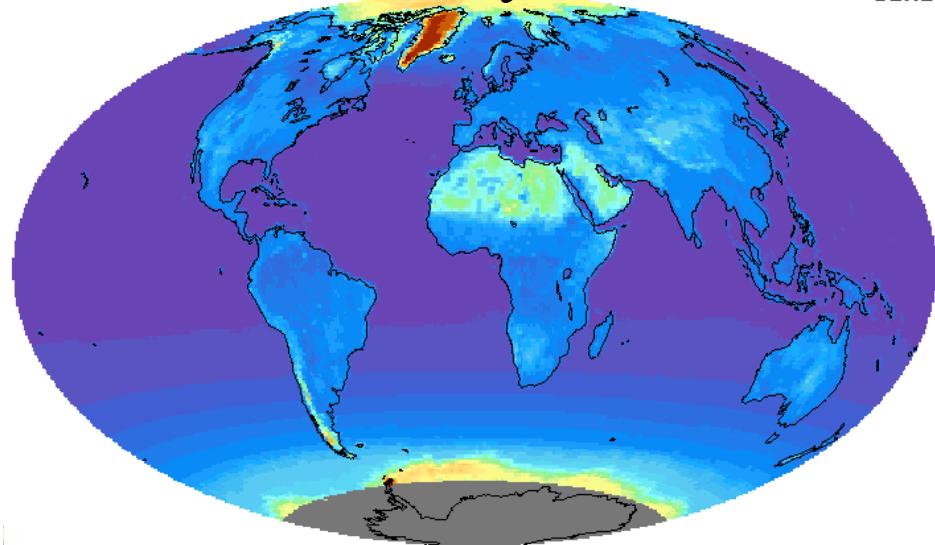
April



July



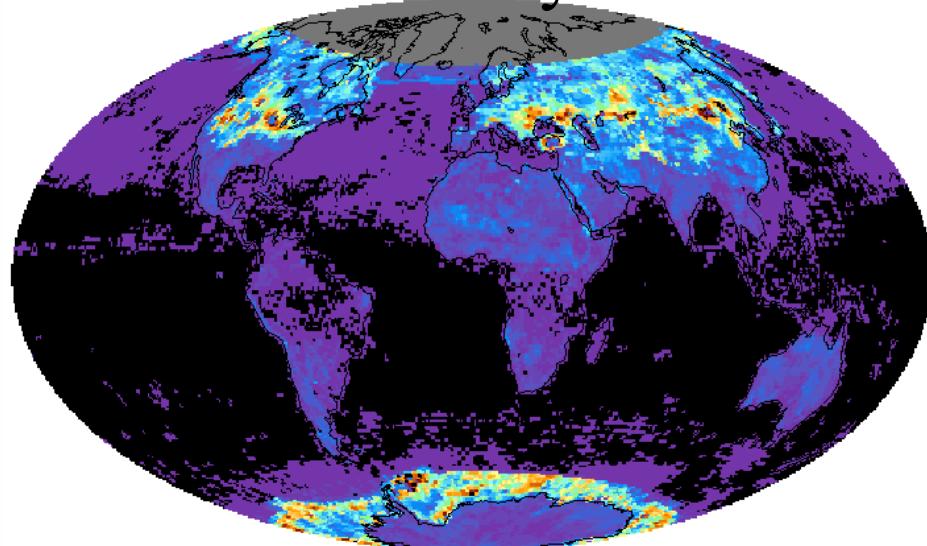
October



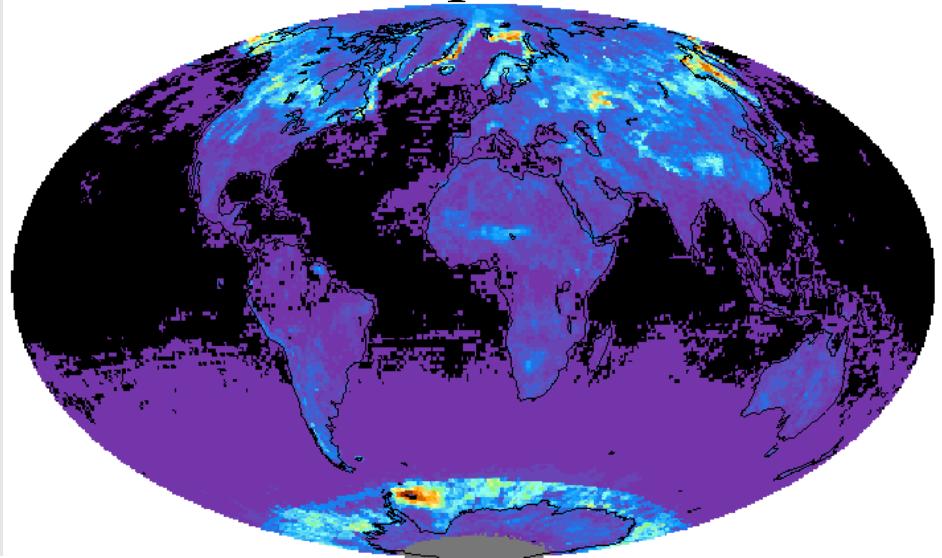


# Monthly Standard Deviations

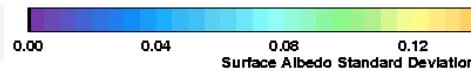
January



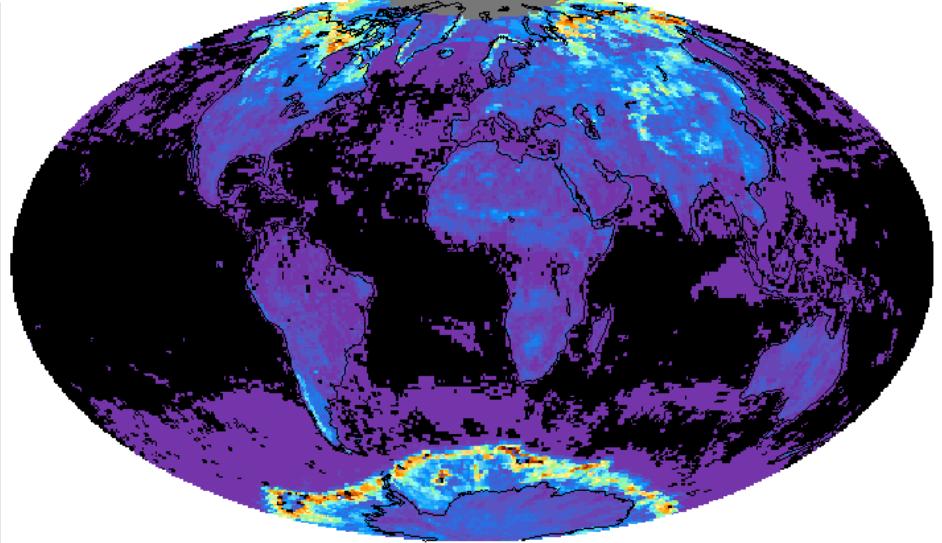
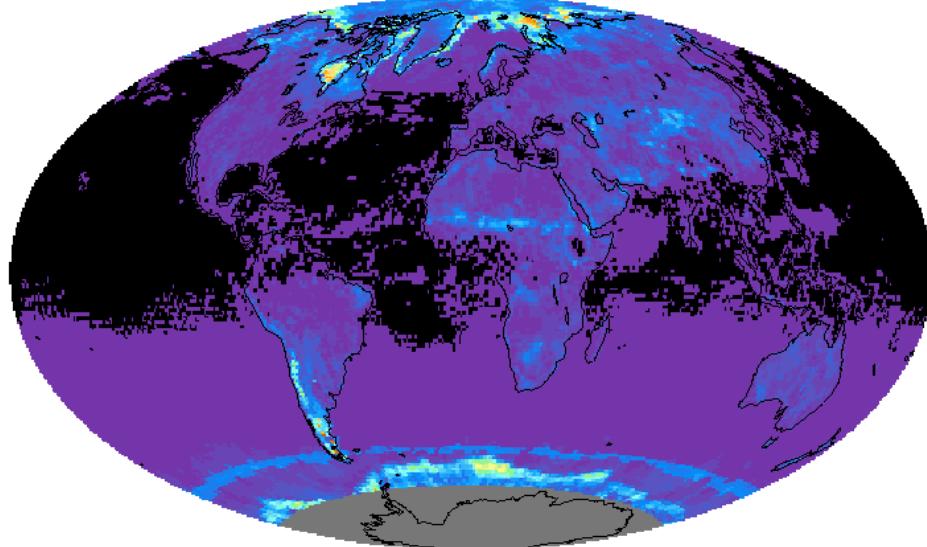
April



July

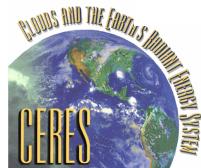
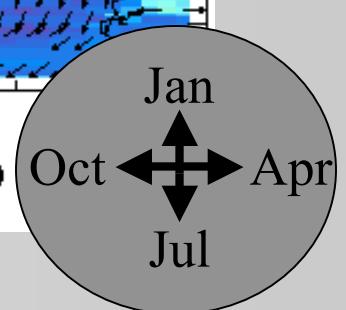
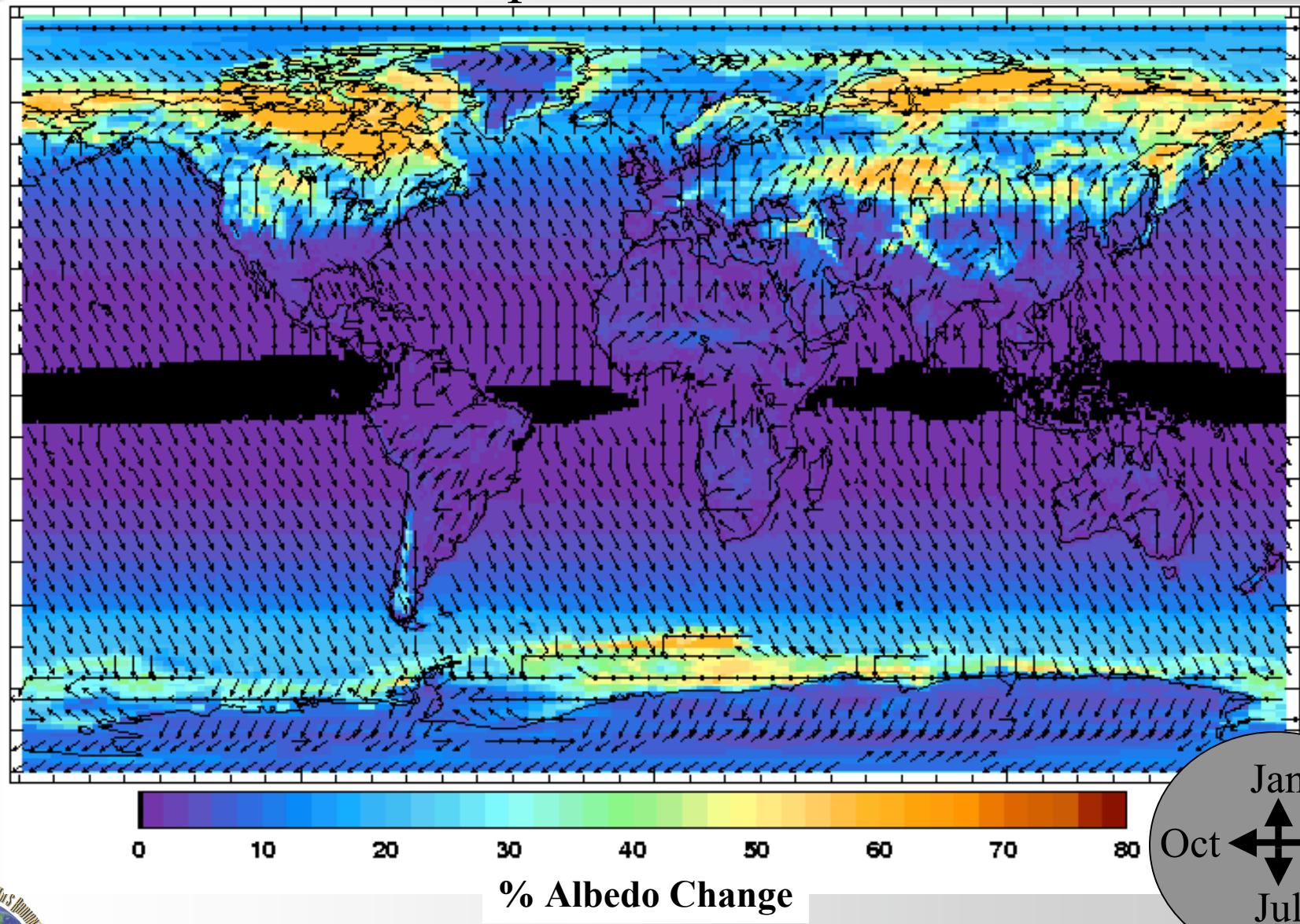


October





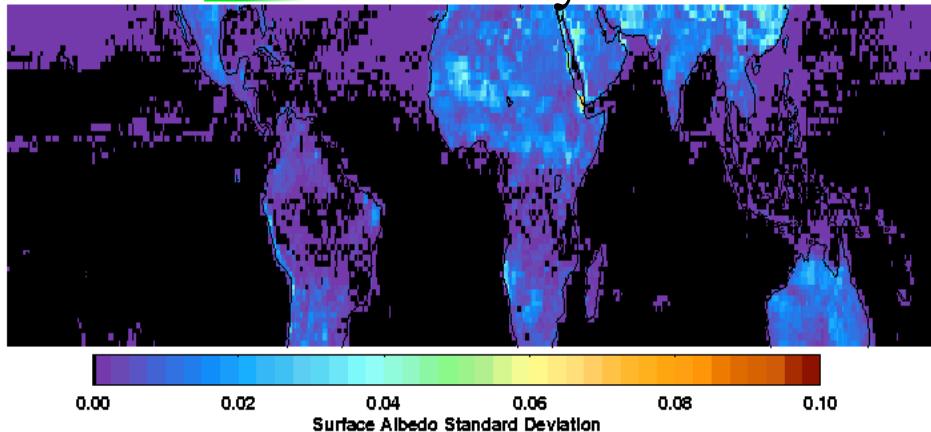
# Amplitude and Phase



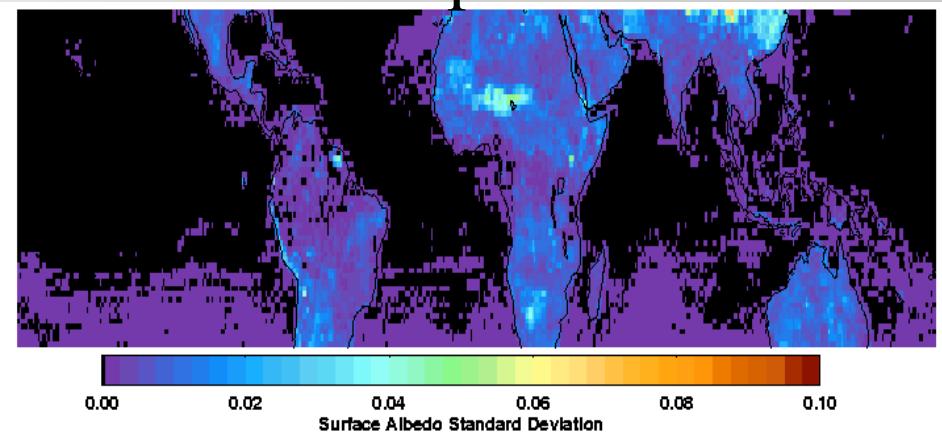


# Tropical Monthly Standard Deviations

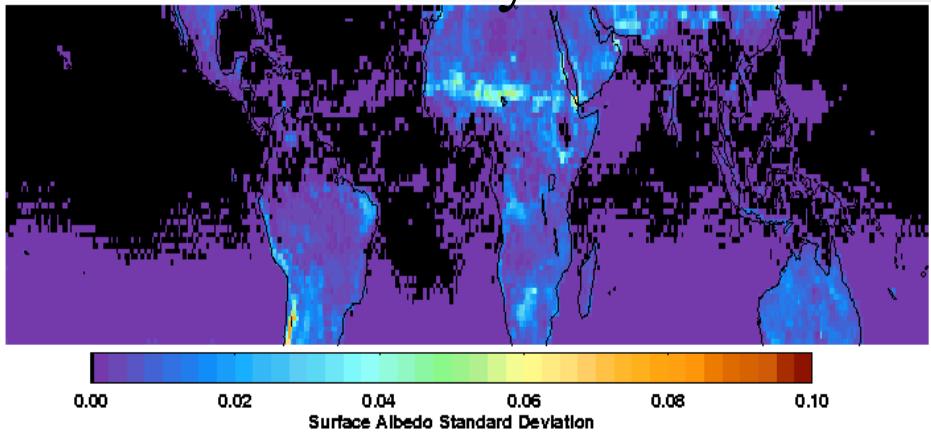
January



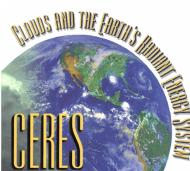
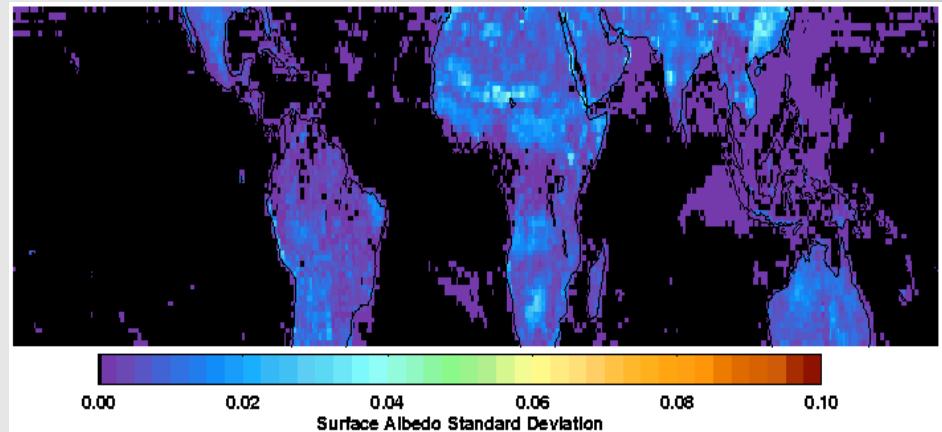
April



July

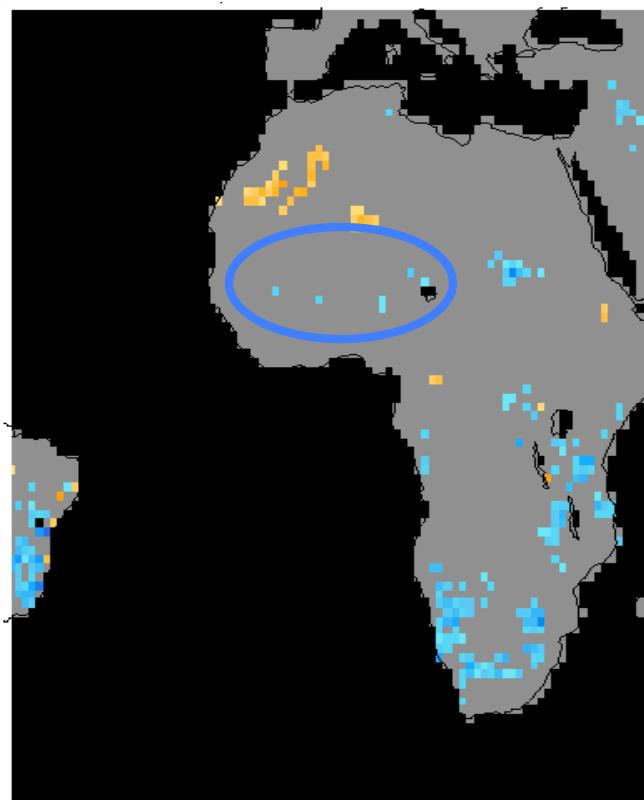
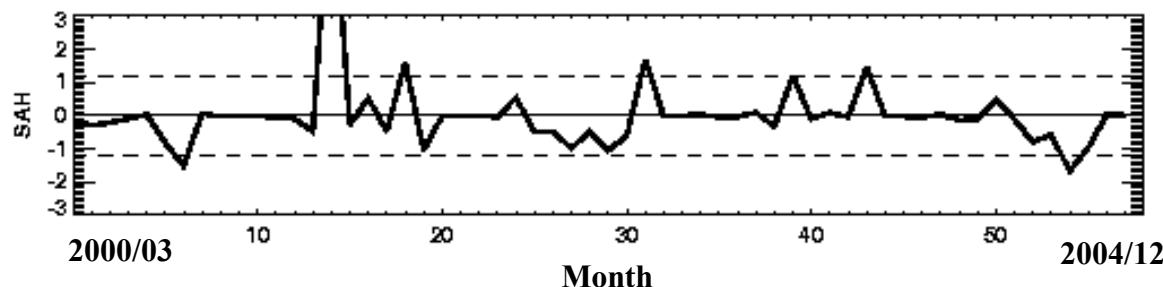


October





# Sahel Rainfall Index



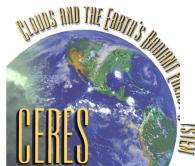
-0.60 -0.45 -0.30 -0.15 0.00 0.15 0.30 0.45 0.60

Correlation SAH w/ Albedo anomaly



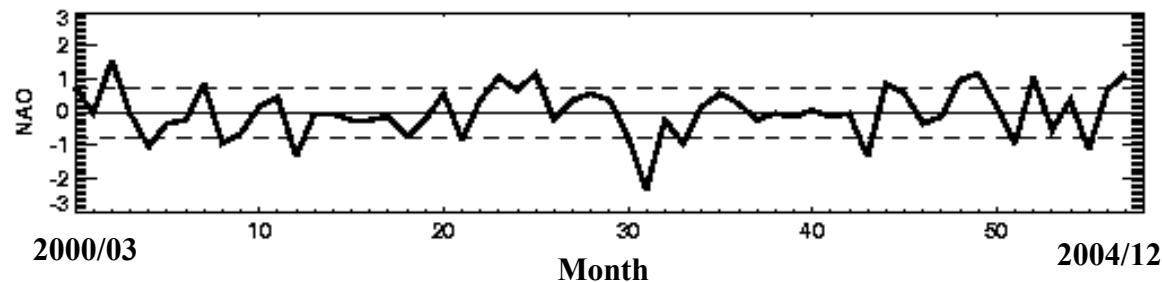
-0.20 -0.15 -0.10 -0.05 0.00 0.05 0.10 0.15 0.20

Composite Albedo anomaly: - SAH

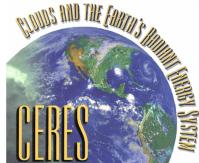
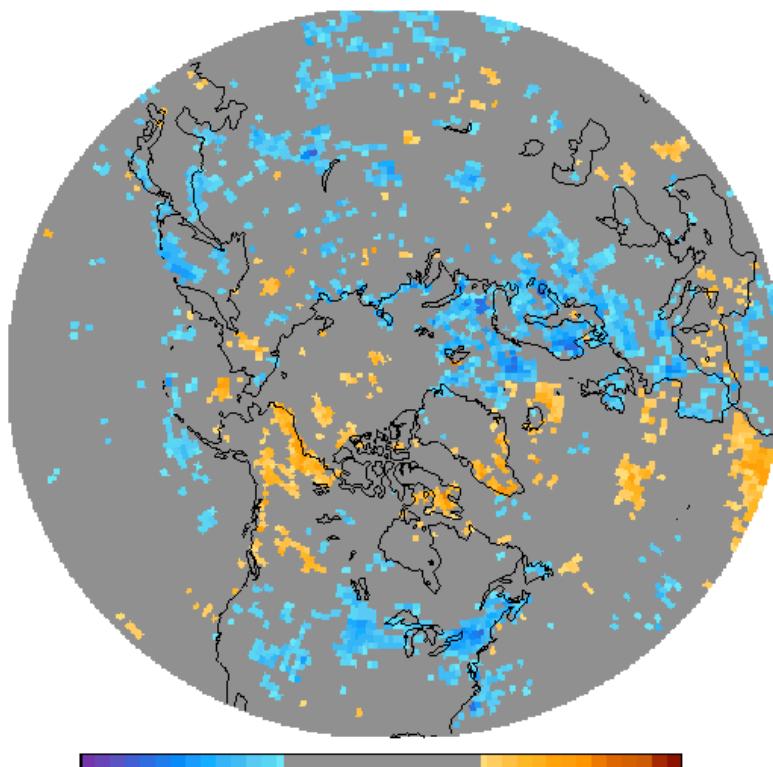
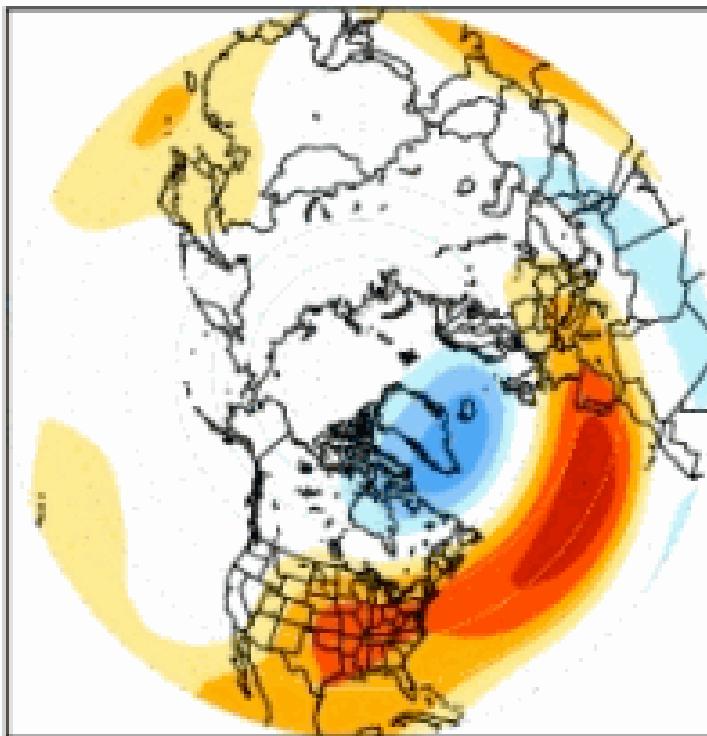




# North Atlantic Oscillation



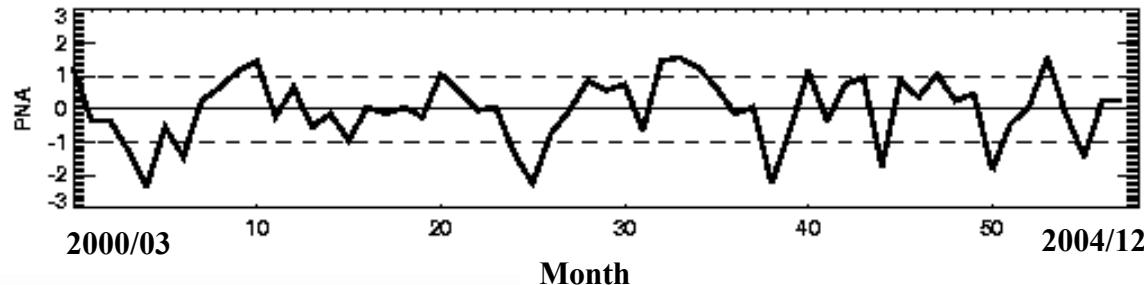
January



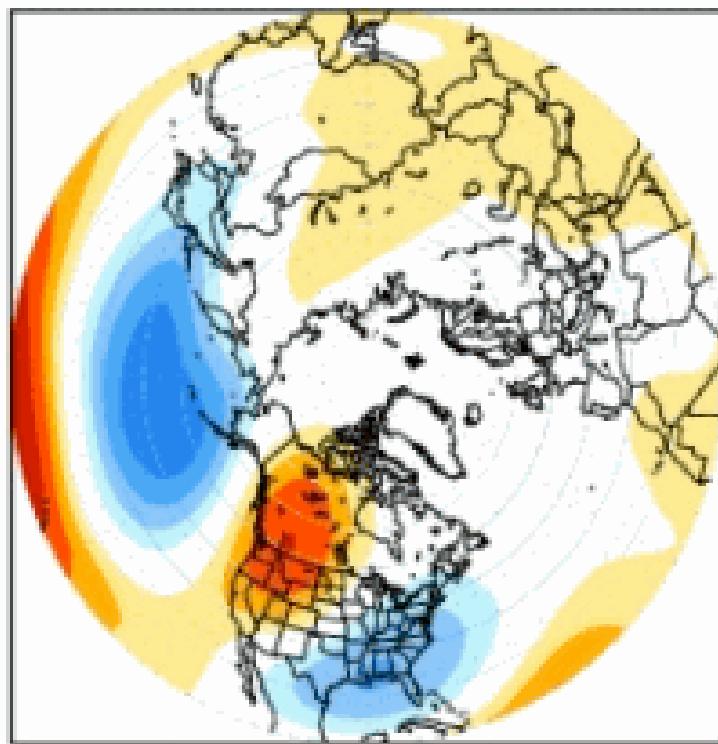
Correlation NAO w/ 500mb anomaly Correlation NAO w/ Albedo anomaly



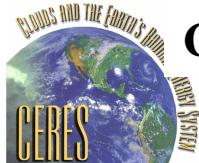
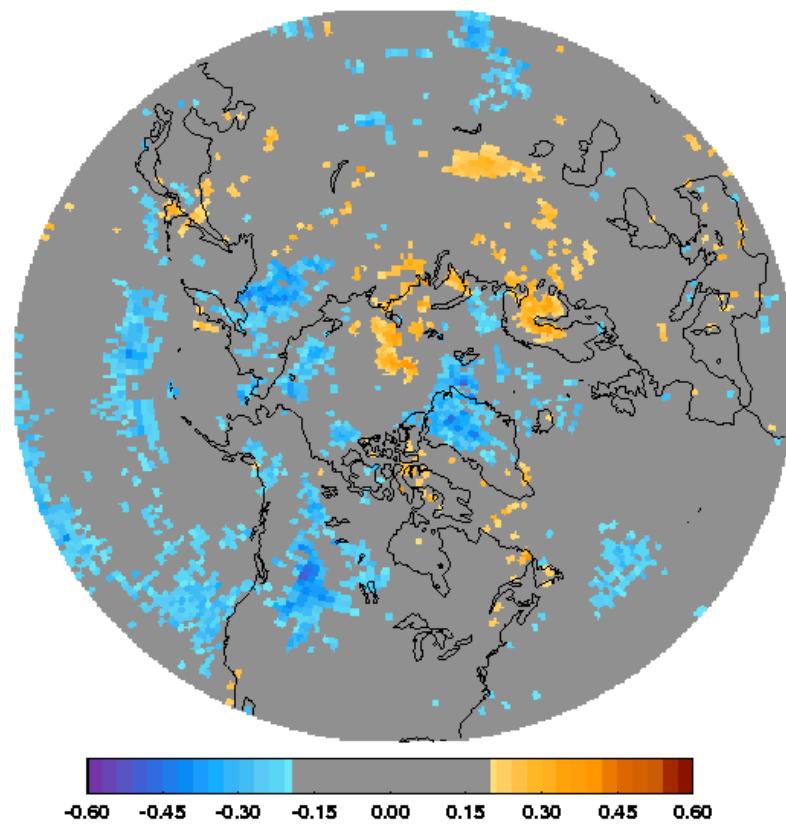
# Pacific North America Oscillation



January

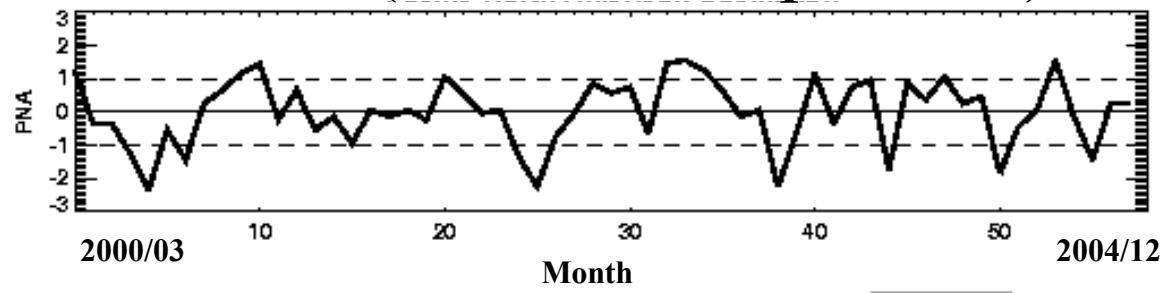


Correlation: PNA w/ 500mb anomaly

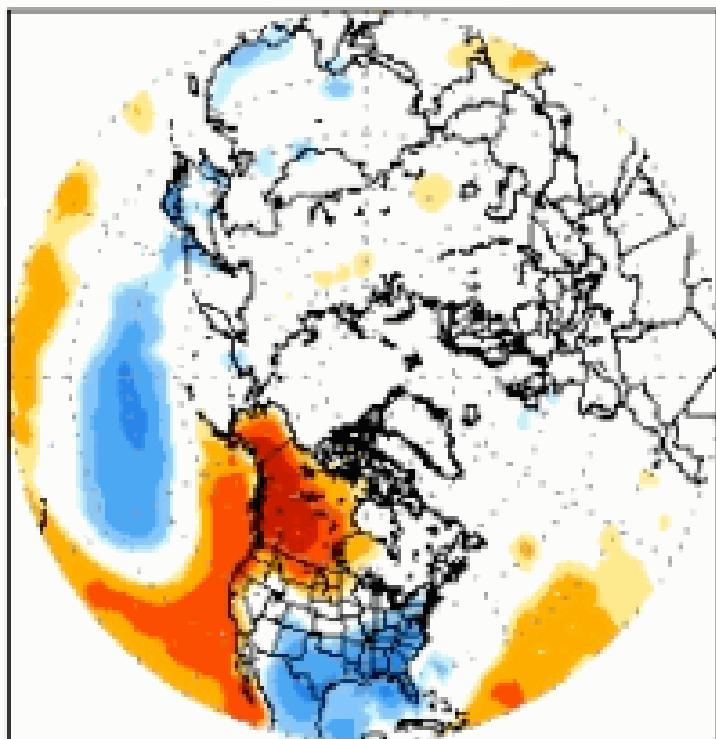




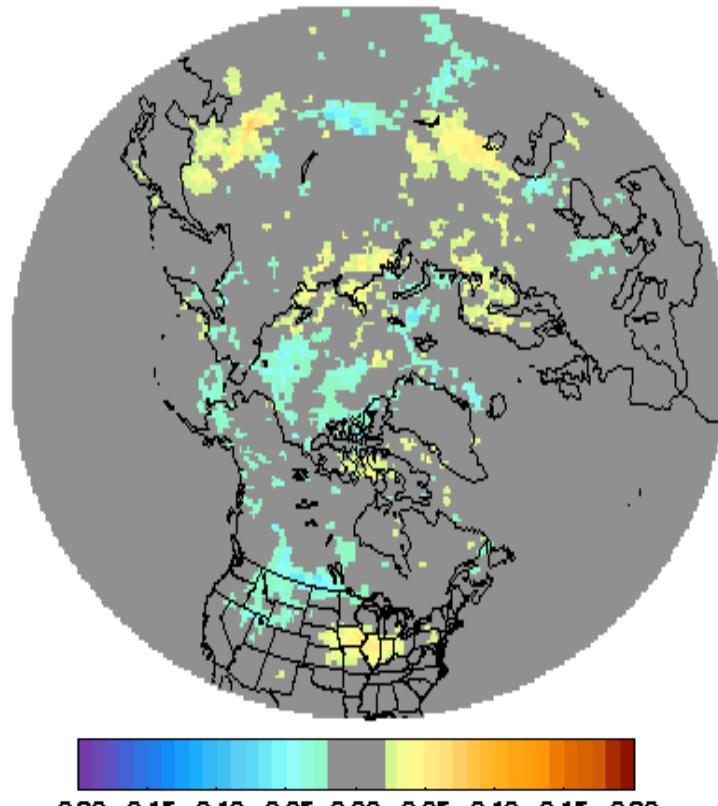
## PNA (Surface Temperature)



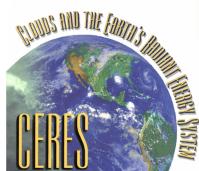
January



Correlation: PNA w/  $T_s$  anomaly



Composite Albedo anomaly: + PNA





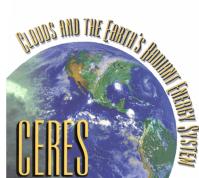
## Summary

- ¬ From CERES FSW files developed a data base of global, monthly mean, clear sky, surface albedo maps.
- ¬ Developed web site for release of the data:

[http://www-cave.larc.nasa.gov/cave/sfc\\_albedo.html](http://www-cave.larc.nasa.gov/cave/sfc_albedo.html)

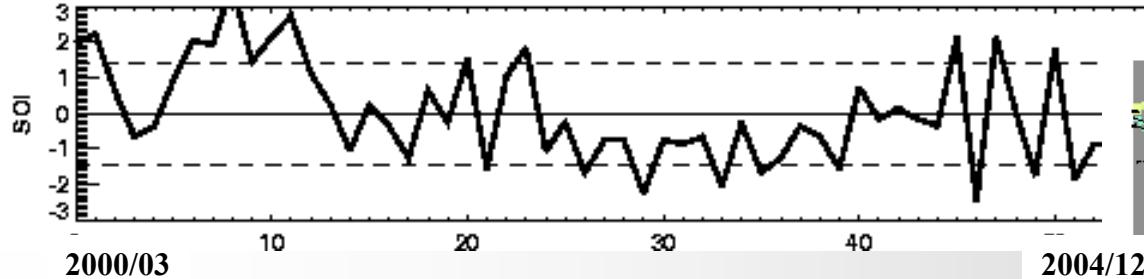
- ¬ Canonical mean/std dev maps give comprehensive description of annual cycle of snow and its variability
- ¬ Comparison to climate indices shows some correlation with PNA and NAO oscillations and NH snow.
- ¬ Sahel rainfall record hints at a correlation but doesn't pick up all variability seen in standard deviation maps.

(Still not sure what “FSW” stands for.)

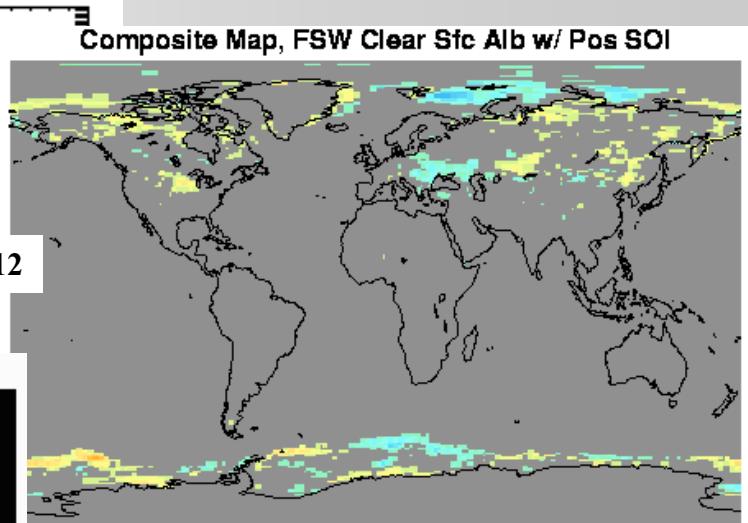




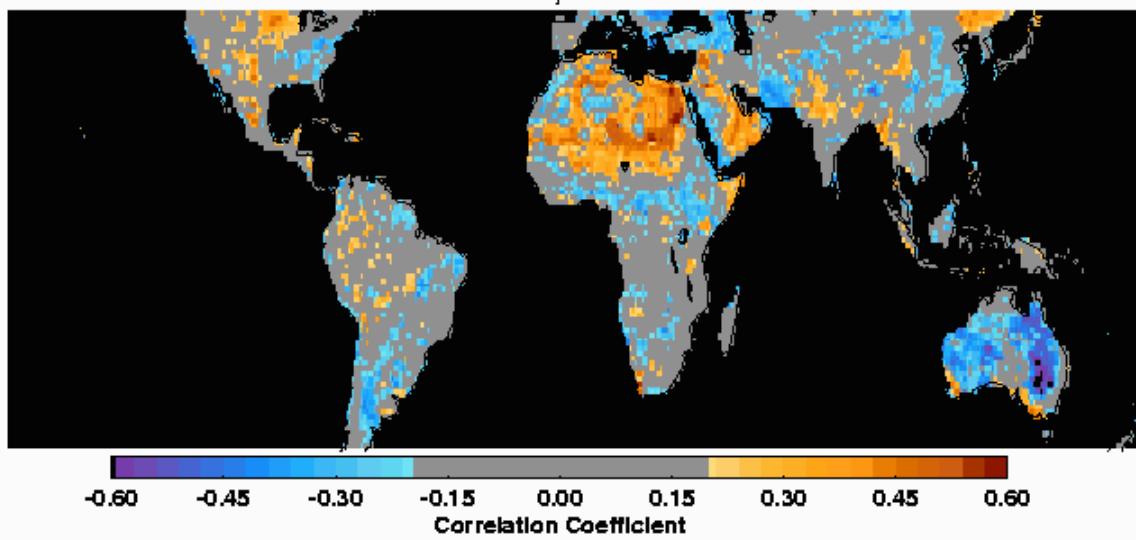
# Southern Oscillation Index



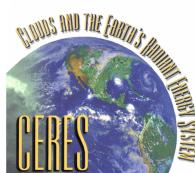
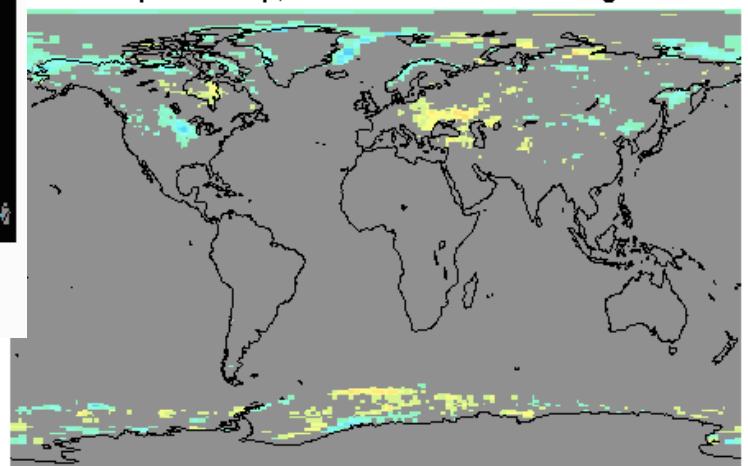
Composite Map, FSW Clear Sfc Alb w/ Pos SOI



Correlation coefficient, FSW Clear Sfc Alb v. SOI

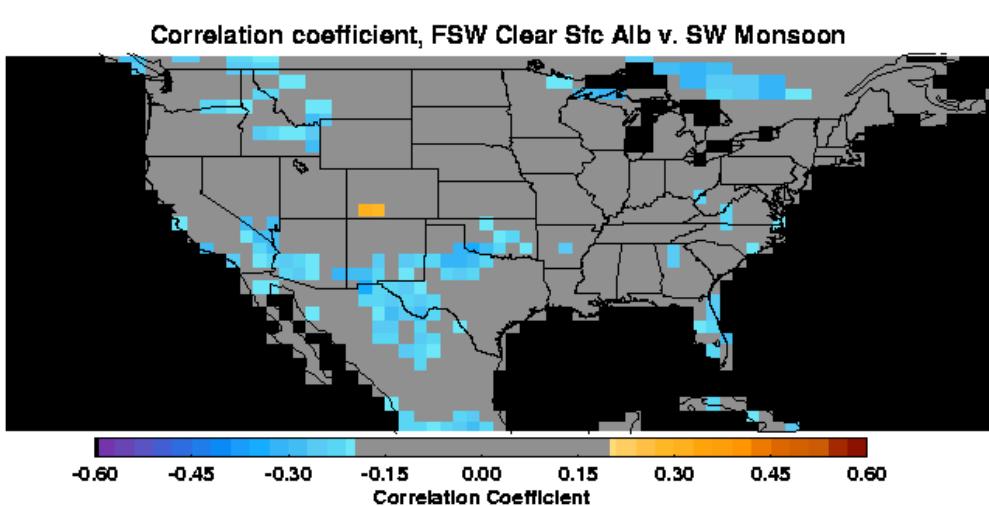
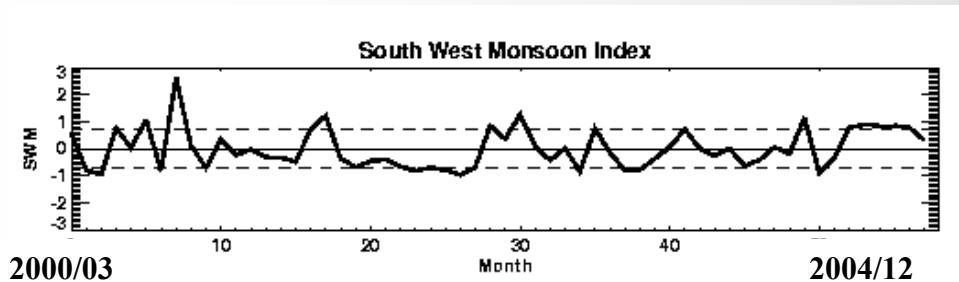


Composite Map, FSW Clear Sfc Alb w/ Neg SOI

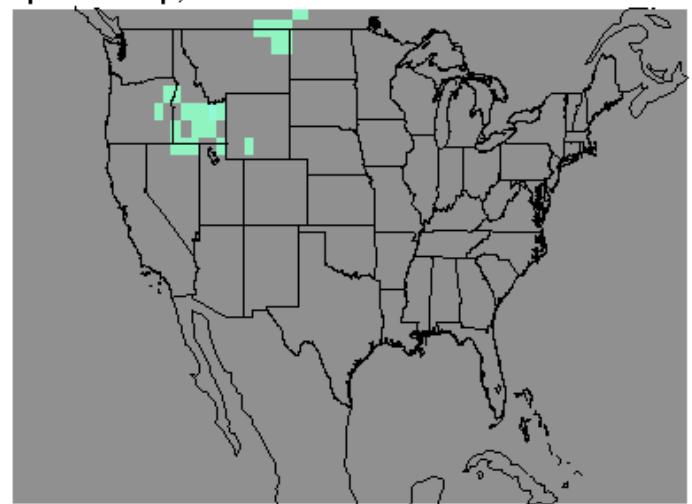




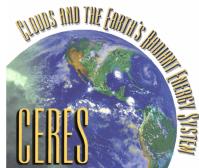
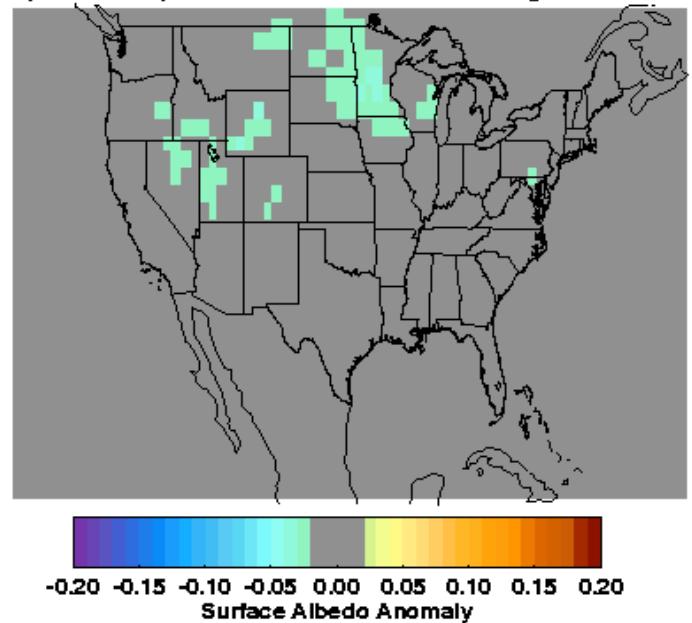
# Extra - South West Monsoon



Composite Map, FSW Clear Sfc Alb w/ Pos SW Monsoon



Composite Map, FSW Clear Sfc Alb w/ Neg SW Monsoon

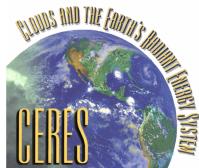
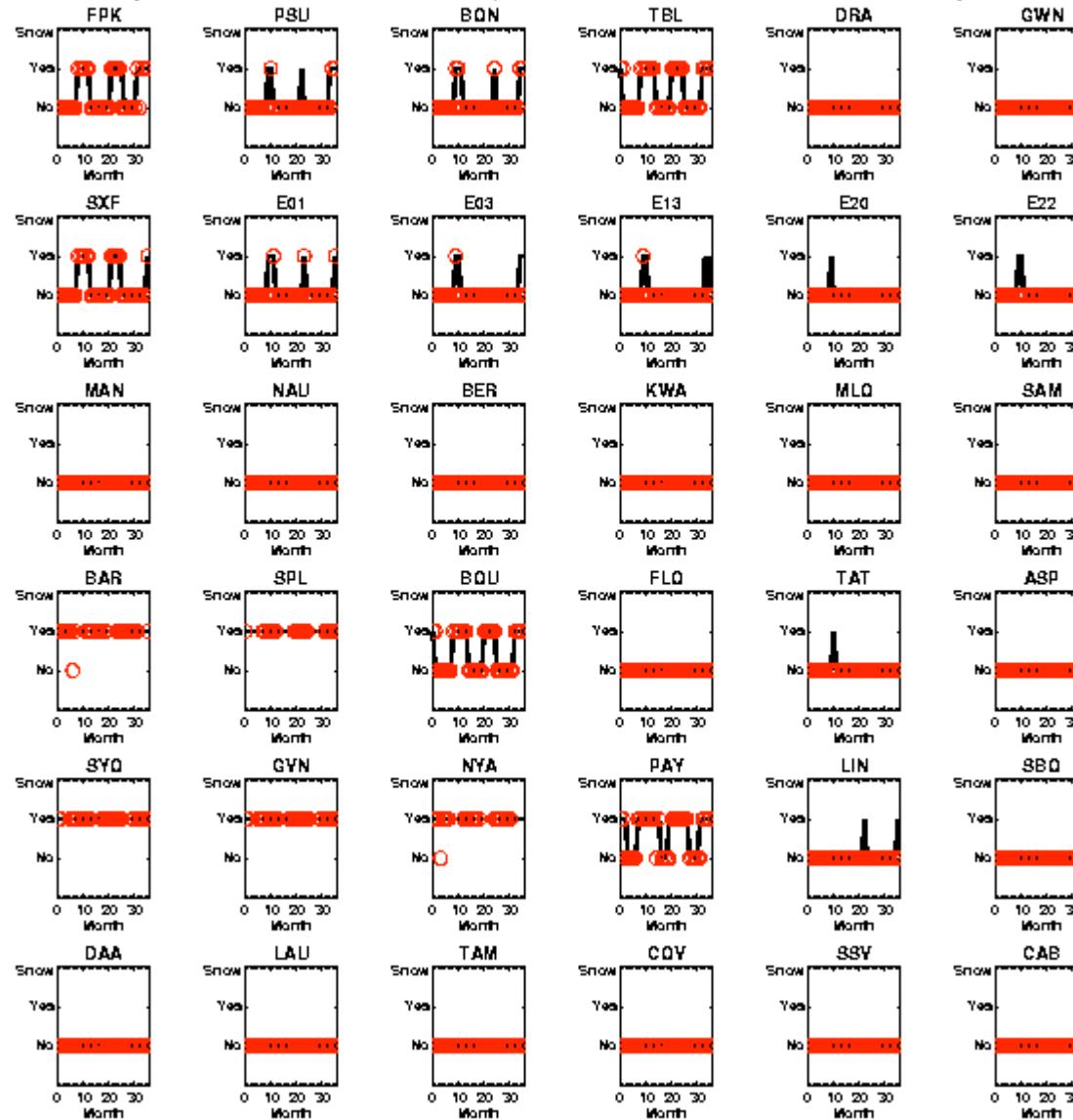




# Extra- Snow Flag validation

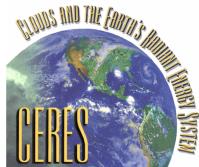
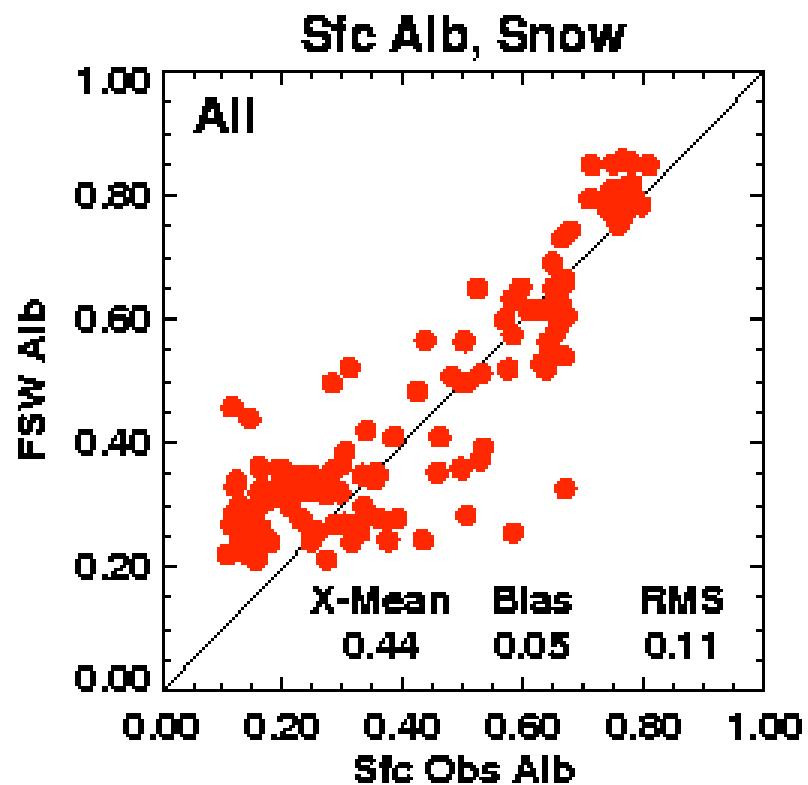
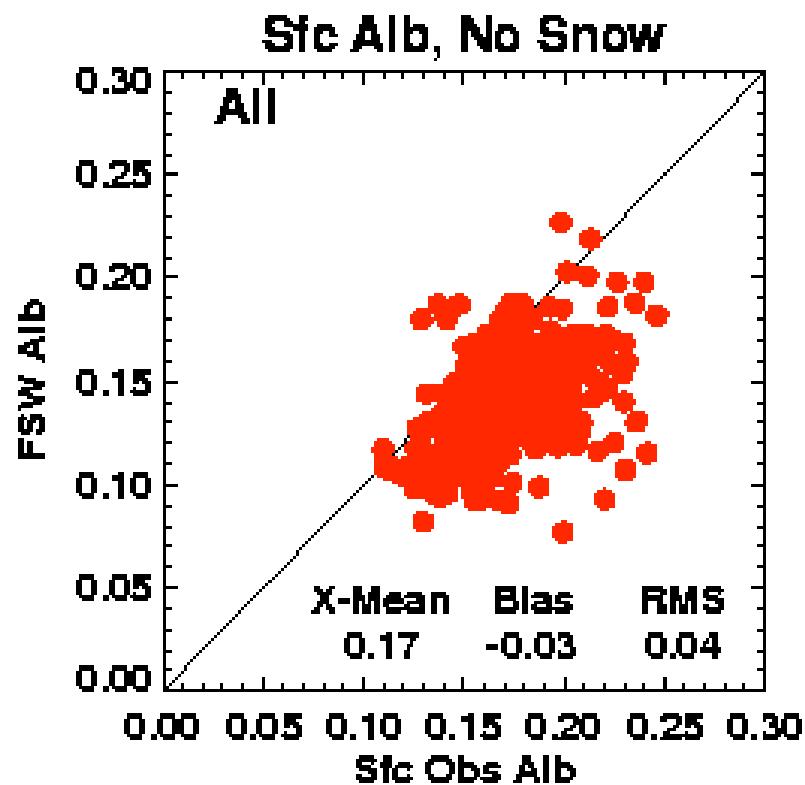
## FSW Snow v Alb Threshold Flag

(FSW Snow - Black Line; Alb Thresh Snow - Red Circle)





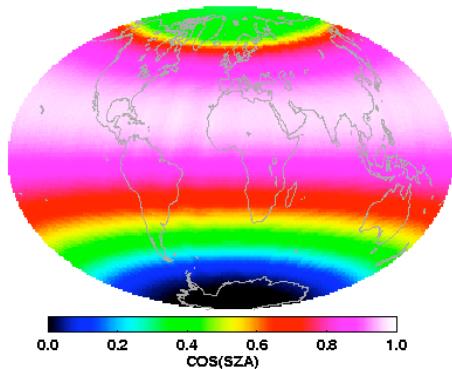
## Extra - Albedo Validation (by CAVE Site)



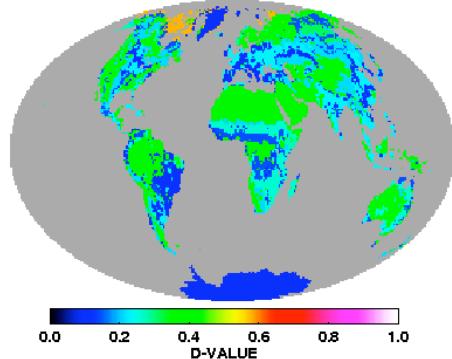


# Creating Overhead Sun Albedo Maps

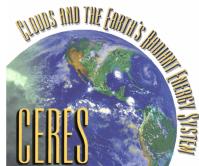
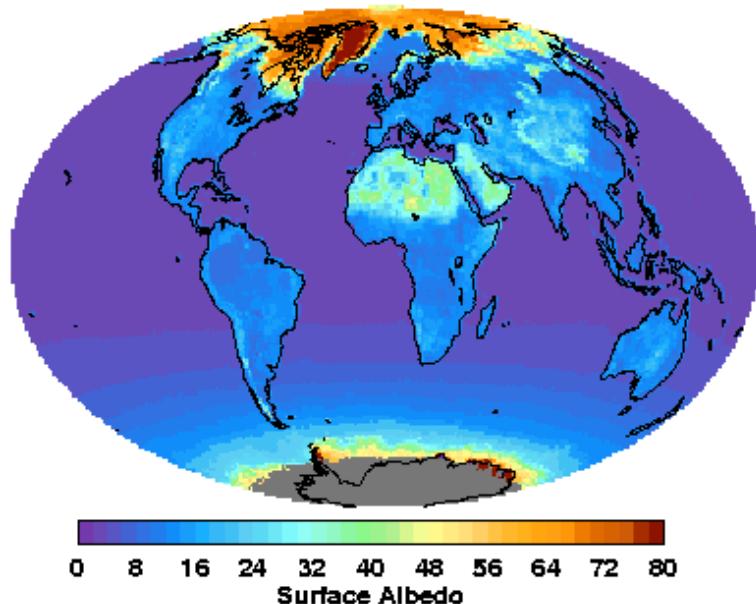
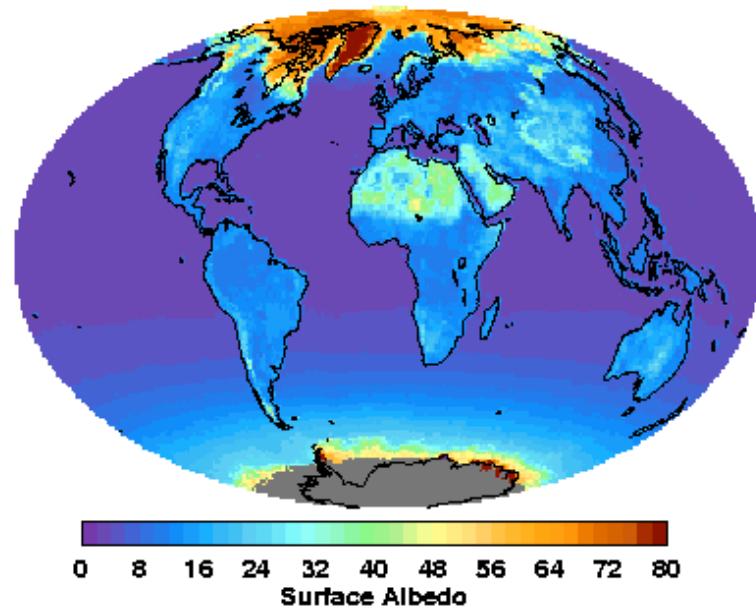
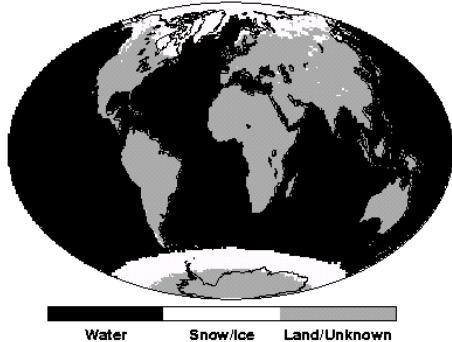
$\text{Cos}(\text{sza})$



d-value



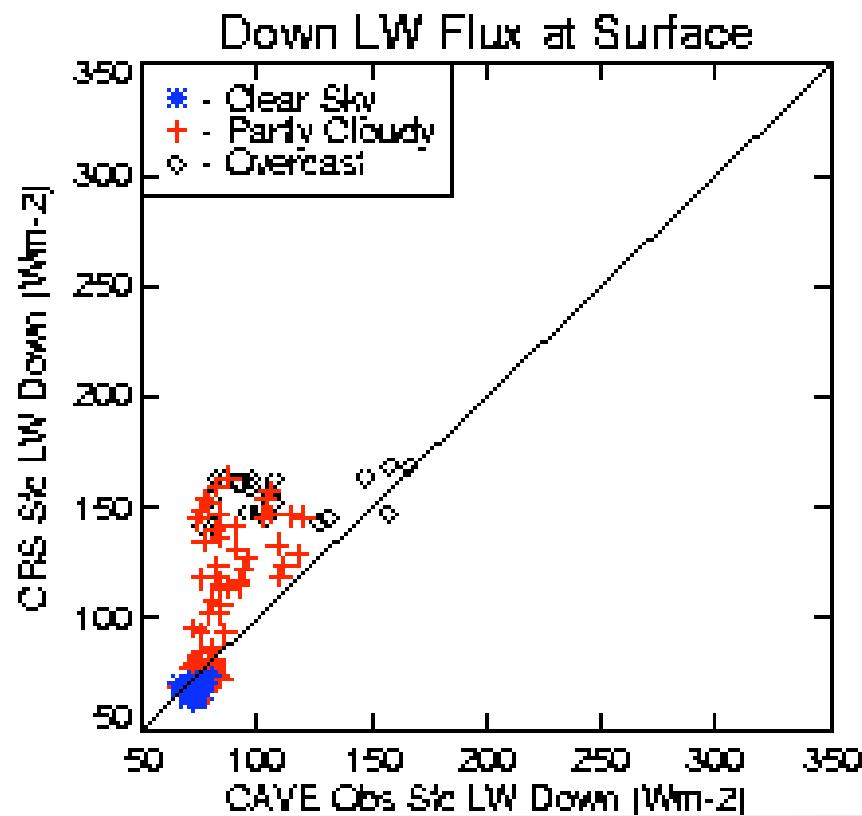
Snow/Ice  
Flag  
(no modeling)



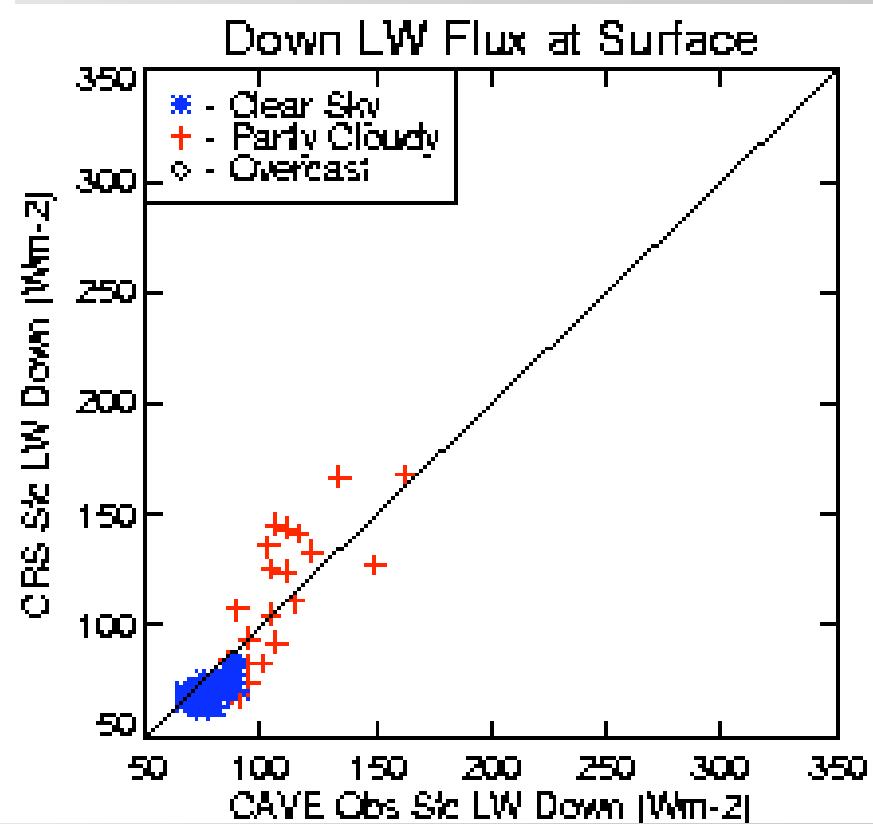


# SARB/CRS Validation at South Pole

Terra Jun 2003



Aqua Jun 2003



## Cloud Fraction # FPs

	Total	Clear	Overcast	DLF Bias
Terra	142	12(10%)	21	15 $\text{Wm}^{-2}$
Aqua	116	83(70%)	0	-5 $\text{Wm}^{-2}$

